

Milwaukee Daily Sentinel.

Advertisements and business notices, to be inserted in the morning paper, must be in the hands of the publisher, not later than 10 o'clock in the morning of the day preceding that in which they are to appear.

We begin our Morning, December 3.

Rail Road to the Mississippi.

Among other subjects which will come before the meeting at Military Hall this evening, we hope that the project of a Rail Road from Milwaukee to the Mississippi will not be overlooked. The attention of our citizens was called to this matter last year, and a public meeting held in January last to take measures for obtaining the necessary charter from the Territorial Legislature. But the application was made too late in the session to be successful, and for a time at least the project slumbered. The present session seems to be a more auspicious one to revive it. The Rail Road spirit, we will not call it *mania*, so long as it is limited to feasible enterprises, pervades our whole country. Projects are on foot for the construction of a continuous line along the Southern shore of Lake Erie, to connect with the Michigan roads. Another line, on the Northern shore of Lake Erie, to terminate at Port Sania on St. Clair River, is eagerly pushed by our Canadian neighbors. Each of these will furnish an important avenue for trade and travel between the Atlantic and the regions bordering the Great Lakes. But this system of roads is not to stop here. The iron chain must be continued as far and as fast as our settlements extend towards the Pacific. A Rail Road from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi is already needed. We have no doubt that even now it would prove a profitable investment, while ten years hence, at the rate our country is growing, it would be burdened with merchandise, produce and passengers. The mere transportation of goods from the mineral regions of the Territory to the Lake shore, and the return freights of merchandise would yield, from the very commencement, a fair revenue.

It seems superfluous to point out the advantages of such a road to our Territory, or to dwell upon the influence it would exercise in promoting the settlement and developing the resources of Wisconsin. Our farmers would be able to get their produce to market in much less time and at much less expense than they can now. To Milwaukee, as the terminus of the proposed road, its construction is of the very first consequence. It would build up a great city, heretofore with the wind of enchantment. There are no physical obstacles in the way of this enterprise. The country between Milwaukee and the Mississippi offers every facility for the construction of a railroad. There would be no difficulty in obtaining easy grades, gradual curves and a good road surface. The necessary land, too, could be procured upon the most favorable terms. In fact every circumstance and consideration make us feel that this enterprise is in our new country capital is secure. We have not means of our own to attempt the work. The East, however, possesses means in abundance. Both in Boston and in New York there is plenty of capital, lying idle, which would readily seek investment in a railroad from Milwaukee to the Mississippi, if the owners could be satisfied that such a work would pay. In starting, now, then, this project of a railroad to the Mississippi, let us address ourselves to the task of collecting statistics of the business, population and productions of Wisconsin as will serve to dissipate the natural doubts of Eastern capitalists touching the feasibility of such a project in our ten-year old Territory.

"A Land Office Business."

This expression, which dates back, we suppose, to the halcyon days of 1836, will obtain fresh currency in all the Land Offices in the U. S. as it can make as good returns for the present year as the one in the Milwaukee District is likely to do. We published yesterday a statement of the business done during November of this and for the same month last year, showing a very heavy gain for 1845 over 1844. Subjoined is a comparative statement of the amount of business transacted in the Milwaukee Land Office for the first eleven months in each of these years.

Acres Entered.	Am't Rec'd.
Jan'y to Nov. '44.	183,840 \$235,382
Jan'y to Nov. '45.	252,457 \$323,719

Excess in 1845.	1844.	1845.
68,617	\$88,337	

The entries, it will be seen, for the first eleven months of the present year, amount to 252,457 acres, and the price to \$323,719—a very handsome increase over last year. We presume that the entries for the whole year will not fall short of 275,000 acres, and that the receipts will overrun \$350,000.

MACKENZIE.—The Grand Jury of New York City have refused to indict Mackenzie for his publication of Hoyt, Van Buren, Butler & Co's correspondence. The Star says that it doesn't see why Mackenzie should be indicted for taking a few old papers from the Custom House while Mr. Jesse Hoyt, who stole two hundred thousand dollars from the same place, goes at large and circulates in fashionable society.

OUT OF DEBT.—The Burlington Free Press announces that the State of Vermont is out of debt. She owes no man anything. The "Green Mountain Boys," who were *Whigs* in the Revolution and are *Whigs* now, can boast of living in a model commonwealth.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, gives the "organ" of the Government the following clever kit:

"Nothing new respecting the Oregon negotiation. It is true, there is a report that Mr. Buchanan enclosed one of the recent communications of the Union to Mr. Pakenham, as a dispatch, and that he gave it at once. But this needs confirmation."

ADVERTISING.—The New Orleans Delta has quite a pithy paragraph on this subject. Advertising, says the editor, is to business, what the oil is to the night lamp. "Without the necessary supply of oil, and the light goes out—advertisements liberally, and you are, or what is your business, is known only to a limited circle—your expenses otherwise continue, your business falls off, you break, and your name, which was never seen in an advertisement in the newspapers, now figures in the list of bankrupts. This is true—all true. It is the teaching of the times, and he who will not learn it, must never expect, at this period of general activity and rivalry in business, to keep up his advertising neighbors in the race for paucity and prosperity."

Illinois and Wisconsin.

Our friend of the Chicago Journal replies to the paragraph in the Sentinel a few days ago, contrasting the amount of business done at the Milwaukee and Chicago land offices during the month of October, by comparing their commerce with ours. Since the opening of navigation, says the Journal, the total number of clearances at Chicago has been 1159, and while the arrivals at Milwaukee for July, August, September, October and November were 280, the number for the corresponding time at Chicago was 706. "It is thus," adds our contemporary, "that Chicago is going ahead."

This is all very well. Chicago enjoys, indeed, a prosperous commerce, and has all the elements of a great commercial sea-port. If our friend of the Journal had been content with this advantage, and not sought to triumph over Wisconsin by land as well as by water, he would have made out a strong case. But his "vaunting ambition" has "overleaped itself." In his too earnest effort to make out that Chicago and Illinois are going ahead much faster than Milwaukee and Wisconsin, he has disclosed a weak point in his game. Hear him!

The amount of public land entered at the Chicago Land Office, from the first of April 1845, to the present time inclusive, was one hundred and sixty-two thousand and seventy-three acres, and it is going ahead. Now hark, Mr. Journal! The amount of public land entered at the Milwaukee Land Office from the first of April 1845, to the present time inclusive, was two hundred and twenty-five thousand, seven hundred and ten acres; or fifty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-seven more than was entered at the Chicago Land Office during the same time. "It is thus," says the country adjacent to Milwaukee, "that Wisconsin is going ahead," or, in other words, it is that Wisconsin is "going ahead" of her elder sister Illinois in progress and population.

FIREMEN'S MEETING.

A very numerous meeting of the Firemen of Milwaukee was held at the Trustees' Room last evening. Mr. C. SHARP was called to the Chair and CHAS. GRAY elected Secretary. On motion of Mr. MITCHELL it was resolved that a Fire Department be organized by the selection of a Chief Engineer and a First and Second Assistant, and that the individuals chosen by the meeting be recommended to the Board of Trustees for appointment. The meeting then proceeded to ballot for the officers named, and Capt. CORNUM was chosen Chief Engineer; G. P. HAWITT First Assistant, and Mr. HANFORD Second do.

The Secretary of the Temperance Society, which has been recently organized in this town, has furnished us with a report of the proceedings of the meeting held on Monday evening last, which we publish below. We are pleased to learn that a growing interest is manifested in this subject, and that the officers of the new Society are known to be efficient men in the cause of Temperance.

Temperance Meeting.

Agreeable to adjournment, the meeting convened at the Baptist Hall, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. HAYSON. A. FISCH Esq., Chairman of the nominating Committee appointed at the previous meeting, reported as Officers of the Society for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen:—President—G. J. FOWLER. Vice Presidents—M. L. CLARK, EDWARD D. HOLTON.

Secretary & Treasurer—W. J. A. FULLER. Who were unanimously elected by the meeting. A Committee of five was then appointed, with power to add to their number *ad infinitum*, for the purpose of circulating a petition, asking of the Territorial Legislature the passage of a law, leaving it for the people of each town to decide at their annual elections, whether ardent spirits shall or shall not be sold within their precincts.

The Executive Committee was then requested to prepare an address to the inhabitants of Milwaukee county, and to endeavor to procure an insertion of the same in each of the Journals published in this city. The Rev. Mr. HAYSON, was also requested (in accordance with a resolution previously adopted, desiring the clergymen of the different denominations, to lecture in turn in their respective houses of worship,) to deliver a lecture upon the subject of Temperance, on the second Sabbath evening of December.

After the transaction of the above business, there followed a spirited and highly interesting desultory conversation, explanatory of the objects of the new Society, and the plan of action which they had adopted and intend to pursue. The meeting was very eloquently addressed by Messrs. Van Deren, Calkins, Finch and Emery, and the Rev. Mr. Mitter, Raymond and Chapin.

After the circulation of the pledge, the meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of the Executive Committee. G. J. FOWLER, Pres't. W. J. A. FULLER, Sec'y.

OF THE HON. JOHN M. BERRIEN, of Georgia, has been republished by the Whig party, who refused to nominate him for re-election to the U. S. Senate, and he has consequently resigned his seat in that body. His term would have expired in 1847. [Milwaukee Courier, Nov. 26.]

If the Courier will rub its eyes and look again it will see that Mr. BERRIEN, instead of being republished by the Whigs of Georgia, has received the unanimous vote of the Whig members of the Legislature and has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States. His resignation grew out of his private affairs, but though desirous of retiring from public life, he has yielded to the unanimous wish of the Whig party of Georgia and will resume the station which his talents and character so highly adorn.

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The Directors of this Company, at their meeting, held at Montpelier, last week, voted to locate the road to Burlington, thus settling the question, which has been agitated in the papers, of the termination of the Road upon the Eastern shore of Lake Champlain.

CONNECTION.—Upon enquiry we are satisfied that there was not more than ten pounds of powder in any one of the stores, threatened by fire on Saturday last, which is the quantity allowed by law. We have the assurance of Mr. Winter, Druggist, and grocer, and the Messrs. Geisbore & Co. grocers, that they will pay \$500 to any person who will prove that there was more than that quantity of powder in either of the premises occupied by them. [Gazette,

Obed M. Coleman.

Died April 13th, A. D. 1845, aged 28. "As well the singers as the players on instruments shall be there." Such is the striking inscription upon a beautiful marble monument, about to be erected over the remains of Coleman, the inventor of the Melian Attachment to the Piano Forte, at Saratoga Springs, where he died.

THE FAST DUEL OF THE MAN WHO FIRED TOO QUICK.—Some time in the Fall of '39 and '40, the French frigate *La Belle Poule*, then cruising in the American seas, under the command of the Prince de Joinville, sailed for the purpose of visiting and watering, or giving her officers and men a short respite from their duties, dropped her anchor in the beautiful harbor of Pensacola. The usual courtesies having been observed on the part of the Americans to non-combatants, the friendly stranger, there commenced a series of balls and feasts in honor of her arrival, and in token of her welcome, which were duly reciprocated by the gallant Frenchmen. At one of these feasts, given on board *La Belle Poule*, there was, amongst many other guests from the city, a Mrs. Robbins, a woman well calculated, from the elegance of her person and beauty of her manners, to take captive the heart of a susceptible Frenchman. And so it proved—for the evening was not half spent before Lieutenant Soule, first officer of the ship, was making up his mind to resign his post in the American service, and to follow her to the shores of France. Being determined to discover if there were any reasons for his alarm, he feigned urgency and pressing business in New Orleans, and informed his wife that he would probably be detained from home a week. On the night of the day of his pretended departure, he returned to his house, and walking to the window of his wife's room, discovered Lieutenant Soule on his knees before Mrs. R., holding her hand and gesticulating with all the vehemence of an impassioned lover. Realizing his indignation, he waited into the room, and too late derided the abashed Lieutenant to leave the house, informing him that he should hear from him in the morning.

On the following morning Major Rush, the friend of Robbins, waited on Lieutenant Soule with a challenge. It was accepted, and they were to meet on the same evening, with double barreled guns at twenty paces. Accordingly at the appointed time, they were on the ground which had been selected. Mr. R., with his second, Major Rush, and Lieutenant Soule, with his friend Mr. Bellou, together with four witnesses, and the surgeon of the ship. The ground having been measured, and the parties placed, they were informed that they were to "fire between the words 'one' and 'three,' and that if either party fired before 'one,' or after the word 'three,' that the second of the opposite party was to shoot down the man so firing on the spot.

Every thing having been arranged, Major Rush (who was the word) asked if they were ready and being answered in the affirmative, gave the word "Fire!" No sooner had he said it and before he could say "one," off went both barrels of Robbins' gun, and down dropped Lieutenant Soule, as soon as the Frenchman fell, recollecting that he was in combat, and the penalty attached to shooting before or after the word, dropped his gun and broke. No sooner had he started, than every man on the field, his own second included, took after him, and after running some hundred yards, caught him, and brought him back to the ground.

On being brought back, he protested most vehemently against being shot, declaring that it was altogether an accident that his gun had gone off, and that moreover he never had agreed himself to the terms of the fight. His protestations, however, would not do; the indignant Frenchman swore that he would not let him go until he had paid the penalty demanded of him at his hands—that he had forfeited his life, and the penalty must be paid. In accordance with this resolution they placed Robbins with his back to a pine tree, telling him that they intended to "step" in five paces, wheel and fire. They stepped off twenty paces, and then, to the fire, but as they wheeled, Robbins turned the fire and broke again, the Frenchmen putting after him. This time the race was more desperate—Robbins was running for his life, and terror lent swiftness to his feet—but it would not do; they followed him a second time, and returned with him.

By this time Major Rush, becoming indignant at the apparent cowardice of his friend, told the Frenchmen that if his principle was not held enough to stand up to his agreement, and he shot, that he would take his place. To this Robbins objected, and said that no man should die for him; that any body had to die, let it be himself. He also estimated to Major Rush, that if he cast any more insinuations in regard to his courage he would knock him down! Major Rush told him he had acted like a coward, and sure enough, Robbins jumped at him, and was digging into him tremendously, when Lieut. Soule, having recovered from the swoon into which the report of Robbins' gun had thrown him, and who had not been touched, arose to his feet, and taking in the whole matter at a single glance, took to his heels as hard as he could get it down, falling upon the new track, and about that time to be on board *La Belle Poule*.

But fate did not favor him; for Robbins was in the act of getting off Maj. Rush, who had just hallowed, when he laid eyes on the retreating Lieutenant. Seizing a gun which was lying on the ground, he started after him, a little off the track, followed by Major Rush, and all the Frenchmen. When getting within about seventy yards of the Lieutenant, and concluding this was a good time to "bring" him, drew a "head," and sure enough "brought" him. On getting up to him, they found that in the last fire Robbins had lodged ten "whistles" in the Frenchman's legs, and now, having recovered some of his wits, he was in a state of interest, was borne in haste on board *La Belle Poule*.

Thus ended the "Fast Duel," which has caused many a hearty laugh in the goodly city of Pensacola. THE VERY YOUNG "UN. P. S." It is needless to say that all the names used are fictitious.—[N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

HON. MR. MERRICK, late M. C. from Maine, is spoken of as the possibly successful candidate for Door Keeper in the House of Representatives, at the approaching session of Congress. We suppose it is "coming" the spirit of our institutions" to be willing to serve in any capacity.

ONE QUESTION SETTLED.—"Jim," said a steamboat negro from Mobile to a comrade of his in this city as he was gobbling hominy and milk with him the other day—"I say, Jim, I'm in reflection, and has to ax you to tell me, why is it dat de milk ob your city has so much more de taste ob water dan what um is in Mobile? Now, tell us dat, niggah."

"Well, Sam, I see y' ax a niggah widge de geography de United States. De reason is, dat de shite ob de city ob de niggahs has got a bigger river dan de water dey has in Mobile—and dat's de reason."

"Sensitive to de last, niggah. I gives in sue." [N. O. Pic.

The Coming of Winter.

Autumn's sighing,
Mourning, dying,
Clouds are flying
On the sky;
While their shadows
Over the meadows
Walk like widows
Checked in weeds.
Red leaves trailing,
Fall unheeding,
Drooping, sailing
From the wood,
That autumn
Stands defiant,
Like a giant,
Brooding blood.
Winds are swelling
Round our dwelling,
All day telling
Us how cold
And at night
Flies grow crisp,
As they whisper
Of the snow.
From the meadow land
Down from Greenland
Winter guides,
Of the snow.
From the Diadem,
The mountain and the agave,
Had a great cry,
And the former called the latter, "Little Frig!"
Bun replied,
You are doubtless very big,
But all sorts of things and weather
Must be taken in together
To make up a year
And a spring
And I think it no disgrace
To occupy my place.
If I'm not so large as you,
You are not so small as I,
And not half so spry;
I'll not deny you make
A very pretty squirrel track.
Talents differ; all in well and wisely put;
If I cannot carry forests on my back,
Neither can you crack a nut.

A FABLE.

THE MOUNTAIN and the squirrel
Had a great cry,
And the former called the latter, "Little Frig!"
Bun replied,
You are doubtless very big,
But all sorts of things and weather
Must be taken in together
To make up a year
And a spring
And I think it no disgrace
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Neither can you crack a nut.

Shocking Effects of Intemperance.

The Wooster (Ohio) Democrat has two records in that vicinity of the bad results of intemperance, shocking enough as should think to close every liquor selling establishment in the State. A stranger in Wooster, supposed to be about 30 years of age, drowned himself on Thursday in Apple Creek.

Mr. Henderson, some 50 odd years of age, a man of family and possessed of some property, an old resident of Wayne county, and sustaining a fair character for intemperance, was burned to death on Sunday, by falling from his chair into the fire, being so drunk that he was unable to extricate himself. The family were temporarily absent, and after lying on the fire for about half an hour, as is supposed, he was discovered by his daughter, who dragged his crumpled and roasted corpse from the flames.—[Cleveland Her.

Samuel Worcester, of Lancaster, a person of intemperate habits, who has before been in the house of correction for intemperance, was committed to the jail on Monday, charged with the murder of his wife. We understand that a week or ten days since he procured and carried home a quantity of rum, and had a drunken frolic, during which he beat and bruised his wife and finally turned her on doors. She remained out a part of the night before she procured shelter, and finally died in consequence of her bruises and exposure, after lying out all last Friday. He was fully committed for trial.—[Worcester Spy.

We learn from the Boston Post, that on Monday afternoon, Hulla Harthorn, carpenter, was found dead in a cellar under Messrs. Trull's store in Lancaster street. The body had the appearance of having lain where it was found several days. There was nothing in the cellar but empty casks. It is supposed that the deceased went into the cellar to get some rum, and died of starvation. He was about forty years old.

The Washington Union contradicts the report that the frigate *United States* is "fitting" for the Mediterranean. "She is fitting" for the Mediterranean. The report is denied for the post. The frigate is a vessel that it has learned from the Navy Department that we have not now a single armed vessel in that sea; so that the favorable arguing for peace, made by the Washington Constitution in this regard, is contradicted.—[Baltimore Pa.

During the recent trip of the Clermont, down the Ohio, her cool and quiet commander not being able to get hold of a rifle ready loaded, calmly got into a boat, with a "hand," pulled a short distance, caught a deer by the hind leg, ducked him twice, cut his throat as he came up for the third time, and had him safe on board, all in exactly eight minutes and a half.—St. Louis Reveille.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We are informed that, on Thursday evening last, a most melancholy accident occurred in the family of Rev. Mr. Hunt, the minister of the M. B. Church in Little Falls.

Mr. H. being unwell, Mr. H. accompanied his two little children to the bedroom, and seeing the door of the clothes press standing open, he turned round and closed it, and then left to attend to a meeting in the church. In about twenty minutes Mrs. Hunt thought the children were in the bedroom, and proceeding to the door, she immediately removed one of the children, an interesting little boy three years old—she had gloved and expired before she had time to call for help! She then returned to rescue the other little sufferer, an infant of about two years of age, but was unable to find it. By the aid of the children's legs, she found a rope, and, which she held in her hand, the little girl was dead! The fire was fortunately subdued before it had time to spread.

"He is not a wise man who knows not how to vote."
"He is not a free man who does not vote."
"He is not a patriot who will not vote."

DIED.

In this city on Tuesday the 2d. inst. at her residence, (one door north of Mr. W. L. Lusk) on Main st. EMBELL, widow of David C. Embell, aged 32 years.

The funeral will take place from the above residence this afternoon, at two o'clock. The funeral sermon will be preached in the Methodist Church, on Sunday morning next, by Rev. Amos HANSON.

J. H. SILKMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Hats, Caps, Muffs, Furs, Gloves, Mittens, &c., East Water street.

NICHOLAS CLEARY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law—Office in the second story of the new brick building, on the corner of Wisconsin street, three doors west of the Wisconsin State and Fire Insurance Office.

SALT.—100 barrels for sale by

STEEL PENS, of all kinds, for sale by

SONG BOOKS. 20 different kinds for sale by

SIGOURNEY'S POEMS. A most beautiful edition, for sale by

WYANDOTTE, or the Hunted Knoll, by Cooper, for sale by

WANTED.—100 barrels good Flour within 30 days, for cash in hand.

CORINNE, or Italy, by Madame De Steel, in the original French, for sale by

THE MARKETS.

Office of the Daily Sentinel, Milwaukee, Dec. 3, 1845.

THE MARKETS.

Wheat comes in sparingly, and prices today are between 50 and 52 cents. Our farmers seem to anticipate higher prices, and there is a disposition among many of them to wait awhile before they sell. Hence the small supply in market for two or three days past. We hear of no change in Flour.

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR AT MILWAUKEE.

The following statement exhibits the aggregate amount of Wheat of this year's crop, and of new flour received at Milwaukee, and also the amount so far here on the 1st of December. The statement may be relied upon as accurate, having been compiled with care from authentic sources.

Total of Wheat received to Dec. 1, 1845, 171,171 bush.

Total of Flour received to Dec. 1, 1845, 402,710 bush.

The following table shows the local receipts of Wheat at Milwaukee, after harvest in each year, and to Dec. 1st, for the last four years:

1842, 184,000 bush. 1843, 184,000 bush. 1844, 184,000 bush. 1845, 184,000 bush.

The receipts for '42, '43 and '44 are given as accurate numbers, as no means of getting the exact amount. But it is believed that the statement for this year approximates closely to the truth. The table serves to show the increase of the Wheat trade at this point. It should be stated that in 1845 much Wheat was imported into Milwaukee for home consumption as had been shipped here the previous fall. It was not until the 1st of Dec. 1845 that the export of Wheat can be said to have fairly commenced here.

What comes into Milwaukee from Rome, Italy

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